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ROCKEFELLER ON UNION'S FUTURE

"WE IN AMERICA feel that the star of Africa is in the ascendant," said Mr. David Rockefeller, vice-chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, when he opened the Bank's new branch in Johannesburg on February 12. South Africa has a great economic potential, he said. "American business is represented here by about 128 firms. More United States concerns are likely to look to South Africa if the climate for investment continues so favorably."

The Chase Manhattan Bank became the second American bank within three months to open a branch in Johannesburg—the first was the First National City Bank of New York. This is viewed as a further example of American confidence in South African industrial and economic prospects.

"We are definitely thinking of other branches in the Union," said Mr. John Watts, vice-president of Chase Manhattan, at a press conference held by Mr. Rockefeller in New York after their return from a five-week trip through Africa. "We are thinking of Cape Town, Durban and a branch in either Port Elizabeth or East London. The opportunity to be of service to the country is very real."

Mr. Rockefeller said: "Our role in a country like South Africa is primarily to serve U.S. concerns operating in the country, but also to encourage trade with the Union."

Chase Manhattan operates its Johannesburg office as a wholly-owned subsidiary known as the Chase Manhattan Bank (South Africa), Ltd. The new office, with its staff of twenty-three of whom three are Americans, is located on Fox Street in the heart of the financial district of the Golden City.

While visiting Cape Town, Mr. Rockefeller said: "South Africa has tremendous raw material supplies. It has a large educated and highly skilled population, and a favorable climate. All these augur well for the future of the country."

His family and the Chase Manhattan Bank believe that Africa is bound to become more important in world economics. "And South Africa is much the most industrialized nation in Africa thus far. It is the country in which U.S. interests have the largest stake," he said.



Johannesburg's mayor, Mr. I. Maltz (left), with Mr. David Rockefeller at the opening of the Johannesburg branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank.



Personal

DR. HEINRICH LUBKE, West German Minister of Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, arrived in Cape Town on March 2 for discussions with members of the South African Cabinet about trade between the two countries.

PROF. J. H. LOUW, Professor of Surgery at the University of Cape Town, has arrived in the United States for a study tour made possible by a Carnegie grant. Since his main interests are in pediatric and vascular surgery he hopes to meet leading doctors in these fields. He is accompanied by Mrs. Louw.

TRAVEL GRANTS to eight South Africans were announced in February by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. In addition, one American received a grant for travel in South Africa. The grants were awarded to:

DR. L. T. BADENHORST, Senior Lecturer in Sociology and Social Work, University of the Witwatersrand, to study the organization and programs of institutes of social research in the United States (April-July, 1959);

PROFESSOR G. R. BOZZOLI, Professor of Electrical Engineering, University of the Witwatersrand, to study engineering education in the U.S. and Canada (February-May, 1959);

PROFESSOR D. V. COWEN, Professor of Law, University of Cape Town, to study law teaching and aspects of university administration in the U.S. (February-May, 1959);

MISS SELMA GILLMAN, part-time Lecturer in Psychology, University of Natal, to study the place of psychology in medical education in the U.S. (February-March, 1959);

PROFESSOR ISIDOR GORDON, Professor of Pathology, University of Natal, to study new developments in medical education in the U.S. (July-November, 1959);

MR. MARTIN SMUTS, Registrar and Financial Adviser, University of Pretoria, to study university administration and finances in the U.S. (March-May, 1960);

DR. W. J. A. STEYN, Senior Lecturer in Analytical Chemistry, Rhodes University, to study current research in analytical chemistry in the U.S. and Canada (August-December, 1959);

DR. ERNST VAN HEERDEN, poet and Lecturer in Education, University of Stellenbosch, to study American literature and literary criticism and methods of teaching literature in the U.S. (February-June 1959);

DR. KEYES METCALF, former Director of the Harvard University Library, to visit South Africa at the invitation of the S.A. Library Association (April, 1959).

"RAND" CHOSEN AS UNIT

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, Dr. T. E. Donges, announced that South Africa's new unit of decimal currency will be called "Rand." What South Africans now call a penny will be known as a cent. "The Rand will be a ten shilling unit, divided into one hundred cents," said an official statement. The State will give no names to intermediate coins. It will be left to the public to give them popular names.

Main advantages of "Rand" are that it is short, the same in both Afrikaans and English, and that it recognizes the Witwatersrand (the Rand) as the source of much of the Union's development as a modern state. The new "Rand," to be introduced towards 1961, will be equivalent to about \$1.40.

South African Space Tracker

THE UNITED STATES is planning a tracking station in South Africa. The new South African station will supplement Goldstone Tracking Station, which was hastily constructed by the jet propulsion laboratory in the U.S. for the Army's lunar probe, according to The Star.

Goldstone was specifically designed for future deep space communications. It maintained contact with Pioneer IV, which is now orbiting around the sun, until it was 406,020 miles above the earth's surface. The new station in the Union, together with a similar one in Australia, will be a part of the system of deep space tracking communications. There is already an American "minitrack" station at Esselen Park near Johannesburg.



Taking leave of the wide circle of friends they have won on their five-year tour of duty in Washington are Brigadier S. J. Joubert, D.S.O., Military Attaché to the South African Embassy (right), and Mrs. Joubert (left). Brigadier and Mrs. Joubert left Washington at the end of March to visit their daughter and son-in-law in England before returning to South Africa, where they will retire on their farm. They are pictured here at one of many farewell parties with Major-General John G. Van Houten, Commanding General of the Military District of Washington, and Mrs. Van Houten.

Union Jubilee Plans Announced

DETAILS of a three month celebration which the organizers of the Union Golden Jubilee Festival in 1960 are preparing for the public were revealed in Cape Town recently by Mr. J. C. Pauw, Director of the Festival.

The plans include special festivals in all Union centers, an expanded Rand Easter Show, a "Carnival City" in Johannesburg, and many cultural and sporting events.

"Festival trains" converging from all parts of the country will determine the progress of the Festival, which will follow the pattern of previous national celebrations. For the centenary of the Great Trek in 1938, ox-wagons converged from all corners of the Union on Pretoria. In 1952, stage coaches went to Cape Town for the Van Riebeeck Festival. Since 1960 will be the centenary of the South African Railways, as well as the Union's Jubilee Year, the festival will center on festival trains. They will start from all railway outposts, and each town and city will have its celebrations, depicting the growth of the railways and the development of the Union as they pass through. The trains will converge on Bloemfontein and Johannesburg, the two festival centers.

In Johannesburg, the Rand Easter Show will be extended to form part of the Union celebrations. Several foreign countries in addition to those which have taken part in the past will be represented. This will be followed by a huge week-long carnival in Johannesburg, its theme being "Joyous Living."

All festival activity in Johannesburg will end by mid-May to leave the way clear for the culmination of the festival in Bloemfontein at the end of May.

(A national competition to find a "Miss Union" who will be crowned during the big jubilee of Union celebrations is to be launched later this year. The competition will be organized by a number of South African newspapers. The idea is to select finalists in each of the Union's four provinces; these finalists will take part in the big carnival in Johannesburg where "Miss Union" will be chosen.)



Lobster Trade Booming

SOUTH AFRICA'S rock lobster exports have become so important that a special ship had to be chartered to carry about \$1 million worth from the Union to the United States last month. The Cape Times reports that the ship is the Fedala.



Center of Bloemfontein, where the climax of the 1960 Union Golden Jubilee Festival will take place.

HUGUENOTS CELEBRATE AT FRENCH HOEK

A CROWD of about six thousand enthusiastic descendants attended the Huguenot Festival at French Hoek in February. The festival, which also celebrated three hundred years of wine-making in South Africa, was opened officially by the Administrator of the Cape, Dr. J. H. Otto du Plessis.

Prof. D. Bax of Cape Town told the gathering that Saasveld, the old Cape-Dutch homestead which was demolished in Cape Town in 1954, will be re-erected as a Huguenot Museum near the Huguenot Memorial at French Hoek. He said that documents and papers on the history of the Huguenots from 1688 to 1725 will be kept in the new museum.

(The arrival of approximately two hundred Huguenots from France in 1688—thirty-six years after the Dutch established the first European settlement in South Africa—contributed to the establishment of the Cape's famous vineyards. The Huguenots were soon absorbed by the Dutch as were a subsequent influx of German settlers. These elements combined to form what are now known as the Afrikaners, the Afrikaans-speaking South Africans.)

U. S. Defense Chiefs Visit Cape Town

SOUTH AFRICA'S IMPORTANCE as a key strategic country between the Atlantic and the Indian oceans can be expected to continue for a long time, said Mr. John N. Irwin, U.S. Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, in Cape Town recently.

Mr. Irwin and nine United States Defense officials, including Admiral Charles Bergin, were on a short visit to South Africa on their journey through Africa. Mr. Irwin and Adm. Bergin paid a courtesy call on the South African Minister of Defense, Mr. F. C. Erasmus.

Afterwards Mr. Irwin said: "We have not been talking about defense at all. But we all recognize the key strategic position that South Africa holds on the water routes from the Indian and Atlantic oceans and up to the Middle East."



ABOVE: Miss Alda Naude fastens a bracelet of semi-precious South African stones around her wrist. Mounted in silver, each stone has a different colour.

BELOW: This small collection of polished and mounted stones gives an idea of the endless variety which can be obtained in size, pattern and setting. Cutting and polishing reveal the beauty of stones which are often overlooked.

ELDORADO OF PRECIOUS STONES

IN MINERAL WEALTH, South Africa is perhaps the most richly endowed country in the world. In addition to her abundant supplies of diamonds, gold and uranium, she has a wide variety of semi-precious stones. Unlike many countries where the gathering of semi-precious stones is strictly controlled, the Union's collectors can roam the veld, picking up any stones that attract their attention. But the collecting of such stones is not so easy as one might imagine. It requires a trained eye and a great deal of diligence to distinguish the worth-while stones from the millions of worthless pebbles surrounding them.

The most valuable of these stones is the aquamarine, which is rare but found in the vicinity of large deposits of beryl and mica. Agates in great variety lie along the Orange River and its tributaries for more than a thousand miles. At Kakamas on the Orange River, there is a mountain made entirely of amazonite, where one may stand at the foot and gaze at the merging of the blue amazonite with the blue of the sky. Also near Kakamas are deposits of hundreds of acres of rose pink quartz, with other quartz crystals scattered among them—clear white, red, blue and yellow (topaz).

The variety of semi-precious stones to be found in the Union is infinite, ranging from tourmaline, black onyx, and jaspers to the fascinating crocidolite. Crocidolite is called, according to its color, "Tiger Eye" (yellow), "Falcon Eye" (blue), and the more rare "Hawk Eye" (red).



"Welfare in More Industries"

THE PER CAPITA INCOME of the Union's population, all races included, has increased by 35 per cent in the past ten years, the Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. N. Diederichs, said recently in Parliament. The Union has proved now that the per capita income of the population can be doubled in one generation.

Points from the Minister's speech:

- South Africa's welfare lies in increasing industrialization. The Union can only succeed in remaining the leading state in Africa by encouraging and establishing more secondary industries.
- Import permits for industrial machinery have risen by 8.5 per cent in the past year. Permits were granted for the import of \$172 million worth of industrial machinery, compared to \$157 million in the previous year.
- The one thing South Africa has to fear at this stage is a further decrease in the value of its money. Every possible step should be taken to prevent this. With a fixed price of gold the country could never afford a further reduction in the value of its money.
- The Government believes that South Africa's welfare lies in increasing secondary industries, which is the best method to provide a means of livelihood and employment, to bring a high standard of living and a balanced and stable economy. "We can only give a lead in Africa if we become industrially strong. The most important political question in South Africa—the colour question—can be solved only by more industrialization and not less."

\$2 MILL. CAPE CLOTHES FOR U. S. MARKET

A CONTRACT for the supply of more than \$2,000,000 worth of Cape Town-made clothing has been concluded between the Rex Trueform Clothing Company Limited and one of the largest distributing organizations in the United States. Announcing this on February 13th, Mr. Bernard Shub, chairman of Rex Trueform, said that one of the conditions of the deal was that every garment had to be labelled "Made in Cape Town, South Africa."

The clothes will be sold mainly in New York but also in Canada. This huge order is the first of a series of export orders contemplated for the United States market. "I feel that we have created a bridgehead for South African secondary industry in the United States," said Mr. Shub. "It will let people on both sides start thinking and I hope that, in future, buyers overseas will ask themselves 'What can South Africa offer?'" The background story leading to the deal was described by Mr. Shub as starting at the international convention of clothing designers held at Philadelphia in 1958, when Rex Trueform was invited to demonstrate its "balance line" design and technique.

UNION LEADS IN GOLD PRODUCTION

WORLD PRODUCTION of gold for 1958, exclusive of the Soviet Union, was recently put at about 30,200,000 ounces, according to the annual Bullion Review of Samuel Montagu & Co., Ltd., a London concern of bankers and bullion merchants. This figure was some 800,000 ounces above the 1957 output. The 1958 figures, estimated or provisional, put South Africa's production at 17,666,000 ounces, Canada's at 4,530,000 ounces, the United States' at 1,780,000 ounces and Australia's at 1,093,000 ounces.

The British concern estimated that the Soviet Union had sold about 6,000,000 ounces of gold last year. This compared with sales of 7,500,000 ounces in 1957, the record year for these sales. The Soviet Union does not give figures on its gold production, but it was estimated in 1957 that it was close to that of South Africa.

U. S. COMPANY EXTENDS OPERATIONS

MR. H. C. P. HADFIELD, managing director of Joy-Sullivan (Africa) Limited, said in Johannesburg that the American parent company had decided to make an immediate investment of \$500,000 to increase the capital of the South African company. "That is what one of the largest mining equipment manufacturers in the world thinks of South Africa as an investment area," he said.

He added that the South African company has \$500,000 in new money now, and that the same amount had been capitalized from profits. "Our resources are strengthened, therefore, by a million dollars."

Joy-Sullivan's factory at Steeldale, near Johannesburg, employs more than 350 people.

S. Africans Save More

IN THE PAST FEW YEARS South Africans have saved between 11 and 13 per cent of their income against 4 per cent in Britain, 5½ to 7 per cent in the United States and 6 to 9 per cent in Canada. This was disclosed by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. N. Diederichs, in Cape Town.

Dr. Diederichs said that South African consumers appear to be more frugal than consumers in other countries. But from closer examination it appears that the proportion of income spent on goods and services is nearly the same in the Union as in Britain, the U.S. and Canada. The higher rate in saving is due largely to the lower level of direct taxation.

AN AVERAGE OF seven people died daily in road accidents in the Union last year. More South Africans were killed and wounded in such accidents during the year than were killed and wounded in the six years of the Second World War.

MAINLY ECONOMICS

Increased purchases of South African WOOL by the United States are reflected in the latest summary of shipments from Union ports, issued by the S.A. Wool Board. Only Great Britain, consistently the best customer of South African wool, bought more grease wool than the United States in the first seven months of the current season. During that period 108,089 bales were shipped to Britain, 72,280 to the U.S., 55,960 to France and 45,473 to West Germany.

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South Africa last year remained the third largest producer of URANIUM concentrates in the West, raising her output from 5,700 tons in 1957 to nearly 6,200 tons, according to the latest official figures. Top Western producer of the raw material was Canada (13,537 tons last year), followed by the United States (12,560 tons).

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South Africa's twenty-eight permanent BUILDING SOCIETIES now have assets totalling more than \$1.54 billion, the president of the Association of Building Societies of South Africa, Mr. T. T. Woodhead, said in Cape Town when he opened the annual congress of the United Municipal Executive. South Africa has been described as "the most building society conscious country in the world." The total assets of the movement have grown from \$100.8 million in 1936 to \$400.8 million in 1946, and about \$1,540 million in 1959.

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The WATER DE-SALTING plant at the Free State Geduld gold mine has been running successfully for short periods at the rate of 250,000 gallons an hour. This plant, the largest of its kind in the world, will treat 3,000,000 gallons of underground mine water daily to produce 2,000,000 gallons of fresh water for uranium plants and gold mines. The project is a joint venture by the Anglo-American Corporation and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

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The South African SUGAR industry early in January produced its millionth ton of sugar, setting a record for any one season. At the end of the 1958-59 season in February, it was estimated that the total production (including Swaziland) would be in the region of 1,180,500 tons. This will exceed the previous season's record production by more than 158,000 tons.

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WINE AND FRUIT will be among the major exports which South Africa is likely to send to the Federal Republic of Germany, said Dr. Heinrich Lubke, West German Minister of Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, in Cape Town recently.



Progress in Shipping

● A NEW SOUTH AFRICAN SHIPPING COMPANY, Cape Ocean Transport Limited, has been formed with the backing of United States capital. South African Marine—the Union's established shipping line—announces that it will manage the affairs of the new enterprise, which will soon engage in worldwide trading.

Two new ships are being built in Japan for the company. The first will be ready for delivery this month. The second should be completed in August. They will fly the South African flag and will be manned by South African officers and crews. The announcement states they will be of some 14,000 tons dead-weight and will be diesel driven, with a service speed of fifteen knots.

The chairman of the new company is Mr. F. H. Y. Bamford, who is also chairman of South African Marine. "I hope that it will prove possible, in time, to integrate the operations of Cape Ocean with those of South African Marine," Mr. Bamford said. At present S.A. Marine is using, in addition to the seven ships it owns, a number of chartered foreign vessels.

LINK WITH PACIFIC PORTS

● A NEW DIRECT SHIPPING SERVICE between South and East Africa to American and Canadian Pacific ports will begin operations next month. The new service, the Africa Pacific Line, will provide the fastest direct service between South and East Africa and the Pacific coast of North America, and is expected to open new markets for exporters of chrome, asbestos, fish-meal, canned fruits and fish from South Africa and coffee from East Africa. It will be operated jointly by a South African company, the Seaford Shipping Company, and the powerful Japanese shipping concern, Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Limited.

NEW GERMAN FREIGHTER

● IN THE STEADY PROCESS of expanding connections with Africa, the Germans have launched yet another fast freighter, the Kalahari, which will be permanently engaged in the fast, regular sailings to these parts. The Kalahari is a sister ship of the Karroo, which has already made two round trips to Cape Town. She will carry insulated cargo as well as other goods in her holds, and has a deadweight of about 10,800 tons.

Big Order of Coaches

THE BIGGEST ORDER ever placed by the S.A. Railways with a South African firm—for 322 all-metal coaches at a cost of nearly \$14 million—has been given to the Union Carriage and Wagon Company which opened its factory at Nigel on January 10.

The factory will supply 112 first-class coaches, twenty composite first and second class coaches and 190 third class. Delivery will start within eighteen months at ten units a month. This is the first time that all-metal coaches are being manufactured in South Africa.



One of South African Airways' new Vickers-Viscount aircraft flying over Table Bay. Several of these planes were recently introduced on all the major internal and regional routes of the Union.

QUARTER CENTURY FOR SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS

SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS last month celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Since its inception the airline has kept pace with developments in world aviation and has shared fully in the rapid expansion of civil aviation since World War II.

On February 1, 1934, SAA started operations with four single-engined aircraft and strictly localized schedules. In that year it carried three thousand passengers.

Today the blue-and-silver fleet with the Springbok emblem consists of twenty-eight aircraft, operating a total of over 40,000 route miles. The passenger list has grown to well over 300,000 a year, and the eleven air services undertaken each week in 1936 have increased to eighty services a week.

DC-7B aircraft are presently being used on the "Springbok Service" between South Africa and Europe. The flying time from Johannesburg to London is about twenty-four hours, but the express service via the West Coast route, with stops at Kano (Nigeria) and Amsterdam, takes less than twenty-one hours.

In November 1957, SAA started a fortnightly service between Johannesburg and Perth in Western Australia, via Mauritius and the Cocos Islands. This service (now weekly two-way) is

carried out in partnership with Qantas Airways.

South African Airways was the first airline outside the United Kingdom to use Comet jet aircraft, and it was the first airline outside the United States to introduce the Douglas DC-7B on its routes.

To keep in the forefront of jet airline travel, SAA has ordered three Boeing 707-320 Intercontinentals for delivery next year. The flying time between Johannesburg and London will then be reduced to about twelve hours, with only one stop at Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo.

The latest and most up-to-date model Vickers-Viscounts were recently introduced on all the major internal and regional routes of the Union. These fast, highly comfortable and vibrationless turbo-props have cruising speeds of from 365 to 400 m.p.h. Converted Skymaster aircraft will shortly be operating economy class services between the more important centers of the Union at considerably reduced fares.

Having begun as a subsidized branch of the South African Railways and Harbours, SAA is now paying its own way with handsome profits each year.



This Basuto chieftain was photographed on his horse outside the Vereeniging magistrate's court where he came to give evidence on behalf of one of his subjects. Before he entered the court, he reluctantly took off the crane-feather headdress which he regards as his badge of office.

NEW WAY OF LIFE FOR BANTU FARMERS

BIG THINGS are happening in the Bantu territories which foreshadow the pattern the Government intends to apply in the development of the five planned "Bantustan" areas, writes a reporter for the Johannesburg Star.

"I have just spent a week travelling around the northern areas. . . . Pilot schemes already indicate that the new way of life for the inhabitants has begun," he writes. The most rapid developments in the immediate future will be administrative changes. Local Bantu authorities, already established, are soon to be followed by regional Bantu authorities. With Government assistance, afforestation, fibre-growing and fish farming have been successfully introduced under the direction of trained Bantu.

"I was assured by the officials that all these projects will eventually be placed under the Bantu authorities, with White technical assistance always at hand when needed. At Tzaneen, I found the first Bantu farmers' co-operative in action. It has succeeded in organizing the marketing of Bantu-grown fruit, vegetables and dairy products and is finding outlets in White as well as Bantu areas," the correspondent reports.

Particularly impressive has been the resettlement in a number of areas. Near Sibasa, there were two hundred families living haphazardly on a farm, which—according to agricultural experts of the Native Affairs Department—was only equipped to carry 114 irrigation farmers. Each of these farmers was given three acres of land for intensive cultivation as well as a small residential plot. About sixty farmers and their families were given nine acre allotments for dry land farming, also with separate residential plots.

Officials admit that a vast problem still faces them. "But the Bantu are beginning to understand that it is for their own good," an official said. "Every day, we see more and more co-operation."

Nel Pushes Bantu Industry

THE DEVELOPMENT of industries in Bantu areas must be initiated by the Bantu themselves. The proposed Bantu Investment Corporation will be the foundation on which they can build their own financial, commercial and industrial future, said the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. Daan de Wet Nel, when he moved the second reading of the Bantu Investment Corporation Bill in Parliament recently.

It will function as a development, financial and investment corporation, he said. It will extend the existing economic undertakings of the Bantu and will provide for new commercial, industrial, mining and financial projects in South Africa's Bantu areas. To start the Corporation, \$1.4 million will be provided out of the existing Native Trust Fund.

The Minister said that there is a large-scale waste of capital in the Bantu areas today, because in the past the Bantu had never received the correct guidance to realize the value of judicious investment. He will now be urged to mobilize his capital so that it will not only be more to his advantage but will also provide an important contribution to the South African economic climate in general.

It is the Government's intention to encourage the expansion of existing industries in the Bantu areas and to undertake the erection of new projects in cooperation with the Bantu.

Apart from its financial role, the corporation will provide technical advice and assistance and will insure that loans granted to Bantu undertakings are used in the best way.

Mr. Nel explained that the main aim of the proposed corporation is to develop the Bantu into an economically dynamic force. The Bantu's outlook will be changed from a survival economy to a variety economy.

All the basic requirements for industrial development are present in the non-White areas. There are more than 4,000,000 Bantu in the areas and the larger part of the available labour is not being used. (It is estimated that the Bantu in the areas are only economically active for 42 per cent of their working lives.) The best soil is available in the Bantu areas and the water supply is better than in the other areas of South Africa, including good potentials for power production.

MODJAJI III, the legendary "Rain Queen," 86-year-old head of the 20,000 strong Balobedu tribe, has died. The most famous of all South Africa's "rain-makers," she died quietly among her people in her village perched on the Wolowedi Hills near Tzaneen in Northern Transvaal. Here are the remains of past Rain Queens, buried upright, heads above ground and facing north from where their people came. Legend has it that when the Rain Queen gets too old, she takes the poison-cut; but Modjaji III became a Christian many years ago and abolished this pagan rite as well as that of putting to death all twins born in the tribe.

AIR-LIFT BRINGS LABOUR TO GOLD MINES

THE AIR-LIFT bringing Bantu miners to the Witwatersrand from their homes in territories beyond the Union's borders carried 87,900 passengers last year, the highest total since the service began in 1952. The air-lift is operated on behalf of the South African gold-mining industry by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association.

This latest figure of Bantu passengers exceeds by 30,000 the number of passengers carried over the same period by scheduled international and pan-African air services operating to and from South Africa's main airports.

From 1952 until the end of last year, the aggregate number of passengers flown by the W.N.L.A. airfleet was 340,000. Regular flights are made throughout each week between Francistown and airfields in Northern Bechuanaland, Barotseland in Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland.

Sophiatown Slum Cleared

EVERY BANTU FAMILY living in the Sophiatown slum of Johannesburg will be out by the end of the year. The moving of the residents to Meadowlands and Diepkloof has proceeded so rapidly that Sophiatown will be cleared two years ahead of schedule.

FLORA SURVEY STARTED

SCIENTISTS in Pretoria have begun a full-scale investigation of South Africa's flora. They hope to find a new and more effective alkaloid drug. (Morphine is one of the alkaloids.) South Africa possesses one of the richest floras in the world and very few of its plants have been investigated. As a result, an American firm thinks that a valuable alkaloid may be hidden in an undisclosed South African variety. The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has entered into an agreement with the firm and, working with the botanists of Pretoria University, has undertaken a survey of plants in the country.



Among visitors recently entertained by the Pretoria Overseas Visitors' Hospitality Committee was Mrs. Jan Peerce, wife of the famous singer. Here she is (third) in Coert Steynberg's studio with Mrs. J. Stodel, Mrs. Steynberg, Mrs. Alex Cherniavsky and the sculptor.

U. S. Professor Lectures at Rand University

PROF. R. F. HAUGH, of the University of Michigan, is now in Johannesburg giving a series of lectures on American and English literature at the University of the Witwatersrand. Professor Haugh is considered a world authority on Joseph Conrad and Robert Louis Stevenson and has published several works on these two authors. He is presently carrying out research on the novels of Nathaniel Hawthorne. The professor has the distinction of having brought to his academic career a wide background of previous experience, including work in the corn fields of the Middle West and the oil refineries in Oklahoma, as well as ten years as a rodeo rider.

MARVELS AT S. AFRICAN FLOWERS

"IT IS one of the most beautiful botanic gardens I have seen anywhere," said Mrs. David Rockefeller after having been taken round Kirstenbosch, Cape Town, by the Director, Prof. H. B. Rycroft, while she was visiting Cape Town with her husband recently. (See report on p. 1.)

Mrs. Rockefeller, a trustee of the New York Botanical Gardens and herself an avid gardener, said: "Wherever we have been in Africa, we have been told that Kirstenbosch is the star garden and now I can see why. I am anxious to try some of your lovely South African wild flowers in our garden at Tarrytown outside New York and on the island of Saint Bartholomew in the West Indies. I was fascinated, too, by the curious little stone-like succulents and at first could not distinguish them from the pebbles among which they grow."

Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller found more wild flowers to interest them when they drove through Gordons Bay and Kleinmond to Hermanus, famous South African summer coastal resort. "The variety was a wonder," Mrs. Rockefeller said.



Architect's plan for the new headquarters in Johannesburg of the Institute of South African Architects. A national competition was held for a design for the building. The above design by Charney and Margoles was placed first.

S. A. MUSIC FEATURED AT HI-FI FESTIVAL

SOUTH AFRICA'S MUSIC was featured at the International High Fidelity Music Festival of 1959, which took place during February at the fashionable Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D. C. Vice President Richard Nixon opened the festival, which included music from fourteen nations and was presented to benefit the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington.

The Union's contribution was the Tone Poem "Ilala," by Gideon Fagan, which had been specially recorded by the S.A.B.C. Symphony Orchestra under the baton of the composer himself. During the playing of the fifteen-minute tape, the hall was darkened and color slides were shown of South African scenes. This presentation was considered by many critics and guests as an outstanding highlight of the entire festival.

"Ilala" is the name of the Central African village where David Livingstone died in 1873, while on his way home to Scotland. The Tone Poem is founded on themes from the composer's incidental music for the English film "David Livingstone."

Cape Minstrels in Europe

THE COLOURFUL SPECTACLE of the Cape Coloured Carnival was presented last month in the United Kingdom, Germany and Holland when a group of twenty-four Coloured minstrels, the "Gold City Dixies," opened their European tour at the Metropolitan Theater, London.

From time immemorial, on New Year's Day and the day after, the Coloured people of Cape Town have been celebrating their Carnival. Though the origin of these festivals are somewhat obscure, it is believed that they were started by the Coloured people as a form of thanksgiving for their emancipation from slavery. Scores of troupes of gorgeously garbed men and boys parade the city, dancing and singing modern and traditional songs. The celebrations culminate in a grand march.

Kwela around the World

PENNYWHISTLE MUSIC (often called "kwela") has had a meteoric rise during the past few years among the urbanized Bantu people. Now, its popularity is no longer limited to South Africa, where about half-a-dozen Bantu touring companies are constantly playing to both White and Bantu audiences. Phonograph records are carrying the fame of both the music and the musicians to fans in many parts of the world. South African films are also using the music to good effect, juxtaposing the music with the South African visual scene to create a strongly individual atmosphere.

Many influences combine in the mixture of pennywhistle music—local and foreign, ancient and modern. The pennywhistle one hears on the streets of Johannesburg is a descendant of the traditional reed-pipe of the Bantu herdboy in the country district; but the pennywhistlers and guitarists often give an African twist to American jazz tunes, which have greatly influenced the urban Bantu.

Hugh Tracey, head of the International Library of African Music, says that tunes which originated in an African tribal setting often return to Africa from the United States, having been streamlined into a hit tune. An example is the popular tune "Wimoweh," which was originally a Zulu tribal chorus. Tracey has a collection of 9,000 folk-songs, recorded among tribes from the Belgian Congo southward. The tribal minstrel, playing a crude flute, figures in many of these.

The sales of locally made records in South Africa is immense. Some twenty companies, many of them branches of international concerns, make records especially for the enormous portable gramophone market among the Bantu. Some discs sell up to 60,000 copies. The companies contract with the better Bantu bands, whose stars and composers soon gain a wide reputation. Such names as Todd Matshikiza, Mackay Davashe and Lemmy Mabaso, the 12-year-old pennywhistle virtuoso, are known all over the sub-continent and even overseas.

Todd Matshikiza has written several new songs for the first all-Bantu musical "King Kong" which opened in Johannesburg recently. The driving forces behind this new venture are Leon Gluckman, the well-known S.A. actor-producer and veteran of several seasons with the Old Vic, and Stanley Glasser, the S.A. composer who is back in Johannesburg after earning a music degree at Cambridge University.

Ballerina Honoured

CAPE TOWN-BORN NADIA NERINA, South Africa's foremost ballerina and one of the top dancers of the Royal Ballet Corps, was made a fellow of the Cechetti Society at a ceremony at South Africa House, London, on February 20 in the presence of the High Commissioner, Dr. A. J. R. van Rhijn. The fellowship was conferred on her by Mr. Cyril Beaumont, the chairman of the society, which was formed in 1922 to preserve the Cechetti method of training in classical ballet.



Herman Wald working on a detail—one of the giant hands of his Johannesburg monument to the lost Jews of Europe.

MONUMENT TO 6 MILLION JEWS OF EUROPE

IN THE WEST PARK CEMETERY in Johannesburg, a monument is presently being erected for the six million Jews who were killed in Europe during the Second World War. The monument consists of six colossal fists coming out of the ground, three on each side, each hand gripping a "shofar" (ram's horn) symbolizing a protest of the martyred Jews. In the center stands a sculptured flame, cleverly combining the Hebrew letters of the sixth Commandment, "Thou shalt not kill."

The sculptor, Herman Wald, was born in Hungary and went to South Africa in 1937. He has exhibited in Europe and all over South Africa and Rhodesia. In 1952, he held an exhibition in New York.

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\$280,000 Art for New Building

"ONE OF THE MOST SPLENDID ACTIONS yet taken by a South African authority in the patronage of art" is being sponsored by the Transvaal Provincial Administration for its new headquarters in Pretoria. The Administration has allotted \$280,000 for the "ornamentation and embellishment" of the building.

The money will be divided under four headings: sculpture, murals, mosaic panels and miscellaneous art works. Sculptor Coert Steynberg will receive \$42,000 for his work, and Moses Kotler and another sculptor (not yet decided upon) will each receive \$28,000 for their contributions. Two large murals (42 feet by 9 feet) will be done by Walter Battiss and Alexis Preller, who will be paid \$28,000 each. The artists who produce the eleven mosaic panels will be selected by a Union-wide competition and will share \$84,000. The purchase of miscellaneous art includes wood carvings, glass etchings and wood inlay, as well as various other small objects of artistic value. So far \$5,600 has been spent under this heading.

New Stamp to Be Issued

A SPECIALLY DESIGNED threepenny postage stamp will be issued on May 1st to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the "Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns." (The "Akademie"—the S.A. Academy for Arts and Science—has been responsible for the amazing development of the Afrikaans language and is also interested in literature, science and art.)

The stamp will be on sale at all Union post offices for approximately three months from the date of issue. The design embodies the crest of the Akademie on a blue background, the stamps will be printed in sheets of 120 in horizontal format, and the wording will be in English and Afrikaans on each stamp. It is not the intention to provide a special date-stamp for the first day of issue.

Orders for the servicing of first-day covers and for mint stamps must be addressed to Philatelic Services, Publicity Branch, G.P.O., Pretoria, and mailed so as to arrive not later than April 22nd. Envelopes for use as First-Day or Commemorative covers will not be provided by the Post Office.



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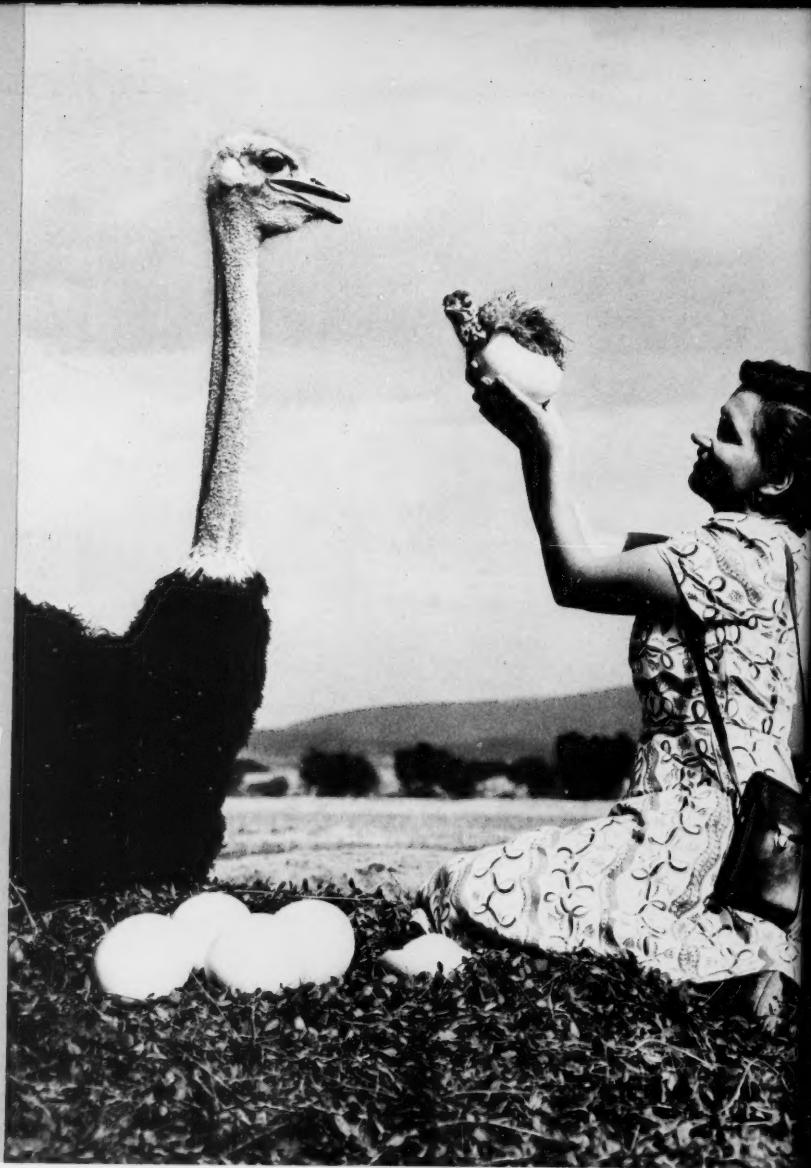
VISITORS FLOCK TO OSTRICH FARMS

"CLOSE TO PERFECTION"

ONE OF THE TRUMP CARDS South Africa holds as a potential tourist attraction is its "remarkably low cost of living," Mr. J. N. Mason, a visiting British businessman, told the *Cape Argus*.

"It is our first visit to the Union, which has surpassed all our expectations," he said. "So often the advance publicity of a country leads to disappointment. If anything, your publicity abroad underplays the attractions of the country. We have been struck by the comparative low cost of things here. Your hotels, entertainments, travelling, your wonderful wines are all astonishingly inexpensive."

"We have travelled the world and only Kashmir can compare with the Union's low cost of living, as it affects tourists, anyway. And, as for the climate, the Cape Peninsula is in a class of its own. Our three weeks here have been close to perfection."



"Look, Mrs. Ostrich, isn't be a fine baby?" This photo was taken at Highgate ostrich farm at Oudtshoorn.

THERE IS a new ostrich boom in the Oudtshoorn district—not in feathers but in the numbers of tourists visiting the ostrich farms. One farm alone has had 60,000 sightseers in the past year. Not since the fantastic decade just before the First World War when a pound of prime plumes cost \$294 and a pair of breeding birds \$2,800 has the ostrich industry enjoyed such a vogue. Today, it rivals the famous Cango Caves near Oudtshoorn as a tourist attraction. Visitors from abroad in particular often show more interest in the giant birds than in the caves. Visitors are invited to ride the birds, which are easily capable of carrying the weight of a two hundred pound man. Few keep their seats for more than a few paces, however, for the ostrich is as difficult to ride as a wild horse.

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